

What the Republicans Have, and Have Not, Done.

When the Republicans came into control of the Government they were confronted by an armed rebellion; the authority of the Nation was defied in nearly one-half of the Union; they were opposed by a hostile and rebel Government; the army and navy of the Union were depleted; the Treasury was beggared; the credit of the Government was destroyed; and all this was the work of the Democratic party. The Republican party proved equal to the perilous situation.

They denounced Southern nullification. They declared secession impossible. They affirmed the supremacy of the Nation.

They called out the militia to sustain the laws.

They raised enormous armies and navies to suppress rebellion.

They encouraged enlistments.

They raised money to sustain the war.

They emancipated the slaves.

They armed the negroes.

They sustained and upheld President Lincoln.

They conquered the rebellion.

They preserved the Union.

They were merciful to the captured rebels.

They disbanded and restored the vast army to a peace footing.

They adopted the Constitutional amendments giving freedom, the franchise and civil rights to the slaves.

They cured for the soldiers and sailors of the Union.

They cared for their widows and orphans.

They found war and restored peace.

They found slavery and they gave freedom.

They abolished the "wild-cat" currency of the States.

They gave the people the best secured currency in the world.

They have saved the people from the loss of millions of dollars each year in broken bank bills.

They have saved the people millions of dollars each year by making the currency of equal value in every part of the country.

They have restored the credit of the Government.

They have reduced the interest-bearing debt of the Nation \$27,537,154.

They have reduced the annual interest charges from \$150,977,627 to \$79,638,981—a saving of \$71,338,646 a year.

They have maintained the National faith and honor.

They passed the Resumption act.

They defeated inflation and opposed "flat money."

They made the greenback worth 100 cents on the dollar.

They have fostered American industries.

They have protected American mechanics.

They have collected the public revenues at a less percentage of cost than ever before.

They have handled the money of the Government at a less percentage of loss than ever before.

They have secured peace to the country at home and abroad.

They have made the name American respected in all quarters of the world.

They have secured for the Union a foremost place among the Nations of the earth.

And all this the Republicans have done in the face of Democratic obstruction and hostility.

Why should a party with this record be set aside to give place to a party that opposed and resisted these measures at every step, and would, if possible, have defeated every one of these Republican acts of wisdom, to which the country to-day owes its unity and prosperity?

The Republicans have done some noble things—things that will be remembered as long as there is history. But there are some things they did not do:

They did not use an army to force slavery into Kansas.

They did not fire upon Fort Sumter.

They did not attempt secession.

They did not plunder the Nation of its arms.

They did not inaugurate rebellion.

They did not drive American commerce from the seas.

They did not "huzzah" over Union disasters.

They did not "huzzah" over Rebel victories.

They did not mourn over Rebel deaths.

They did not oppose enlistments in the Union army.

They were not draft rioters.

They did not hang Union colored men in the City of New York, or burn their accusers.

They did not rebel against the Union in that city, or require troops and gunboats to overawe them into obedience to the law.

They were not "Knights of the Golden Circle."

They did not commit the atrocities of Libby, Belle Isle, Salisbury and Andersonville.

They did not oppose emancipation.

They were not "Ku-Klux."

They did not commit the butchery at Fort Pillow.

They did not commit the horrible massacre at New Orleans.

They did not murder Dixon.

They did not butcher the Chisholm family.

They did not massacre black men at Hamburg.

They did not scourge, and hang, and shoot, and murder men for opinion's sake.

They did not organize the Louisiana White League or the South Carolina rifle clubs.

They did not drench the South with the blood of inoffensive colored men.

They did not invent the "Mississippi plan."

They did not use the tissue-balloons.

They were not "Moosehounds."

They did not resist the National authority.

They did not set up their States above the Nation.

They did not try to destroy the Nation's credit.

They have not been an impediment to National growth.

They have not been a hindrance to the people's prosperity.

Can the Democratic party say as much? The people can trust a party that has not done these things, but they cannot trust a party that in whole or in part did do them.—Exchange.

Colonel Hays, a wealthy coal operator of Pittsburgh, is out in a card denying the statements made in some Democratic newspapers that he would support Hancock. Colonel Hays says that he will do all in his power to secure the election of General Garfield. Another Democratic lie.

An enormous wheat crop is looming up in the West. The Democratic party is always meeting trouble.—Bangor Weekly and Courier.

A Lie Exposed.

It is time to fix where it belongs the responsibility for one Democratic lie in number and measure the Democratic lies of this campaign have been remarkable, but one of the basest of them has been brought home to a responsible source. Some days ago the New York World stated, with much display, that Justice Swayne, in a decision rendered in 1875 by the United States Supreme Court, had characterized an employment of General Garfield to act as a company engineer, caused by a ruling company as "a sale of official influence which no well can cover." It turns out that Justice Swayne never used any such language in respect to General Garfield, in the case professionally cited nor in any other; that the master was never before him or the Supreme Court; and that Justice Swayne publicly expresses, in a most emphatic manner, the very highest respect for the candor of whom he was said to have judicially branded as guilty of a sale of official influence. The untruth was immediately exposed by Justice Swayne himself, and by the distinguished Democrat, ex-Senator Doolittle, who was counsel against the paving company, but who felt that it is self-reproach he could not see so gross a falsehood circulated without contradiction, and therefore stated, in a published card, that the case was never before Justice Swayne nor the Supreme Court.

There has been ample time for the World to retract the falsehood thus exposed, and to make the apology which a decent self-respect would have prompted. Instead, it has resorted to dishonest evasions which match the original forgery in shameless infamy.

When Senator Doolittle's card appeared, the World pretended that the only question was whether Justice Swayne had used the language quoted, in reference to General Garfield, in the precise case named by the World or in some other case. The original assertion might have been thought as true, but this, in view of Mr. Doolittle's explicit statement, was a deliberate falsification. When Justice Swayne indignantly denied the story, the World raised a doubt as to the veracity of the report of his language, and sought to bring about a verdict in its favor by his veracity in asserting that he had never made any such statement as was quoted with respect to General Garfield, whom he highly respected. When it was fully proved that the words quoted were taken not from any decision of a Judge, but from an argument of counsel, the World then deliberately lied again, in asserting that the language had been used by Justice Swayne in a matter precisely parallel to that of General Garfield. This dishonest evasion, these shameful attempts to keep alive a lie after its utter truthfulness had been exposed, put the World precisely on a level, as to honor or veracity, with the man who originally invented the miserable falsehood.

The Democratic party appears to find extraordinary difficulty in this campaign. In no other contest for many years has the Democratic fertility of falsification been so recklessly indulged. Least-headed Democrats see that this World of mendacity is losing the party, and a Democratic Journal at the West observes that "the fool-killer" would do great service to the Democracy if he would exterminate the men who set on foot such falsehoods as those about Justice Swayne and the intention of General Grant to support General Hancock. Of course the party would gain more votes if it would rely less upon lies. But the matter ought to be considered on a plane much higher than that of political expediency. It is hurtful to a party to resort to dishonest and scandalous statements; but it is also disgraceful to the country that a Presidential election should not be conducted without degrading editors and orators by the score, who hold positions which entitle them to be fit to fill, to the level of the basest blackguards. In both parties there ought to be manhood enough to put down any creature whose behavior tends to dishonor American citizenship. By decent men of all parties the use of deliberate lies about an opponent ought to be resented as a personal insult.

The Democratic party will not gain anything by its personal attacks upon the Republican candidate. Able and eager opponents have for years made the most of every possible accusation against him in successive campaigns in Ohio and have given it up as a bad job. His supporters are not alarmed when they see the time and strength of Democrats wasted in the same futile attacks. The latest falsehoods are easily and effectively called to the counter, will go far to make people cautious about crediting them. In the end, that party will command public confidence which respects itself, and treats with respect and honor those whose votes it asks. It is to the credit of the Republican party that it has not degraded itself nor insulted the public by resorting to any personal slanders about General Hancock. His shrewdest supporters know that the same tactics would be like that of the World to go far to disgust people with a party which can find no better weapon than falsehood.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Expenses of the Democratic War.

Toward the close of the late session of Congress the Senate passed a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to that body the amount of money expended by the United States for all purposes necessary for the prosecution of the rebellion. The response to this resolution has just been printed. It shows that the gross expenditure from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1875, inclusive, was \$6,544,571,431. Expenditures were more than twice the same time of the rebellion. The response to this resolution has just been printed. It shows that the gross expenditure from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1875, inclusive, was \$6,544,571,431. Expenditures were more than twice the same time of the rebellion. The response to this resolution has just been printed. It shows that the gross expenditure from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1875, inclusive, was \$6,544,571,431. Expenditures were more than twice the same time of the rebellion.

At the end of this time the entire debt was reduced to \$1,998,414,905. When the total debt, less cash in the Treasury, was highest (in August 1865) it was \$2,756,451,571, or \$78.25 per capita. At the end of this time it was \$40.42 per capita, a little more than half what it was in 1865. The interest per capita in 1865 was \$4.29; in 1875 it was \$1.69, or one-third what it was per capita in 1865. Thus it will be seen that the ratio of reduction of interest has been considerably greater than the ratio of reduction of the debt. The first year of the war the total debt, less cash in the Treasury, was \$67,718,660; in 1862 it was \$180,412,733; in 1863 it was \$1,113,350,737; in 1864 it was \$1,709,452,777; in 1865, as stated, it was highest. From this on it has steadily diminished at an average rate of \$68,000,000 yearly. The rate of reduction per capita was \$2.70. During the first years of the war this rate was much greater than during recent years, for the last year it was only one-fourth what it was during the second year after the war.—Washington Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

A Solid South is the corner-stone of Democratic hope. After election it will be the grave-stone.

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.

The sober second thought of the American people is fast finding Hancock's prospects.—Albany Journal.

Instead of a "change," the country's verdict on the Democratic claim in November will be: "Four years more of struggling with starvation."

The election of Hancock involves all sorts of risks—financial, industrial, commercial and Constitutional. The election of Garfield involves no risk of any kind, but is a guarantee of stability and continued prosperity. That is why Garfield will be elected.

Short and empty. General Hancock has chosen for his letter-writer a scribe who knows how to say nothing with pomp and pretension. His acceptance is sententious, sonorous and empty; its crisp style and its glittering phrase do not conceal its absolute poverty of thought, its utter lack of any clear policy, and its complete destruction of any defined principles. It comes shooting across the political sky with the meteoric dash of a comet, and is just as vague and nebulous. How different from the clear sunlight of General Garfield's illuminating letter.—Philadelphia Press.

A letter signed "Southern Democrat," and published conspicuously in the Memphis Avalanche, contains these approved Southern declarations: "White men who dare to vote themselves here as Republicans should be promptly branded as the bitter and malignant enemies of the South. The name of every Northern man who presumes in this community to aspire to office through Republican votes should be branded with scorn. As for the negro, let them assume themselves, in the few places where they do vote their votes are not counted or returned, the country, while agreeing with General Hancock, that the bayonet is not a better instrument for collecting votes, will insist that the duty of the National Government is to secure, at whatever cost and with whatever instruments may be necessary, to every citizen in the broad land the right and the opportunity to vote, and to have his vote fairly counted and returned at every election for National officers."

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The letter of General Hancock is not candid; it is evasive and obscure. Under the pretense of being an outspoken avowal of his own principles, no principles are avowed, but the lines may be discovered the odor if not the form of the most malignant of all the devices of disunion, strife and civil war, the demon of State supremacy.—Chicago Tribune.

The Democratic Dilemma.

There is, in the flexible lexicon of the backwoods, a word, a word as a bungler, which has a local existence beyond the pale of dictionaries, describes or hints at the great want of the Democratic party, or to speak in loftier strain, it describes the great want of the hour. Ever since the nomination of Hancock, the standing advertisement at Democratic headquarters has been, "Wanted—A Bungler." This has been the substance of every enthusiastic note written to Mr. Tilden, the burden of every State Convention, and the cry at the door of English. Mr. Waterston has seen it in his waking dreams. Mr. Hendricks has heard it with a smile, and Mr. Kelly has looked upon it with a wink. But one has succeeded in starting the bung.

There are many ways of starting a bung, and many circumstances that call for expedient work in freeing the bung-hole of a barrel from all impediments. A bung, however, is a well-fashioned like an iron poker, and any strong-armed man may use it with effect, under proper direction. In the primitive ages, it is stated that as a last resort a stone has been used to dislodge the bung. However, this is a vast improvement on this, and when it becomes necessary to remove certain substances of a stubborn character from barrels, it is a necessity in any well-regulated establishment.